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(DEPARTMENT OF RECONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLY)

Production of Basic and Building Materials in Canada

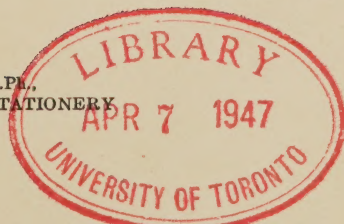
OUTLOOK 1947



Presented to Parliament by
The Right Honourable C. D. Howe, M.P.,
Minister of Reconstruction
and Supply



CANADA

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.P.L.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947





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PREFACE

The building of houses and the construction of industrial plants and premises depend, among other things, on the flow of building materials. Recently that supply of materials has not been adequate to meet the needs of households and firms for new construction. This report attempts to forecast the supplies of the main building materials likely to be available in Canada during the year 1947.

Building materials like plumbing, heating or electrical equipment are fabricated out of basic materials like steel, lead, zinc or copper. During the war, and the recent transition period, there have been shortages of these basic materials as well as shortages of the more highly manufactured building materials themselves. This report covers ten of the basic materials, like lumber and steel, and twenty-nine of the building items, most of which have been in short supply. For the purposes of this enquiry, the producers of these materials were asked to state their production intentions for the year 1947. The results of this survey, summarized in this paper, show that for most materials, if intentions are realized, output in 1947 will be between 10 and 30 per cent above the level of 1946. A large share of the increased supplies for domestic purposes is assured through Government control of exports.

This document, together with the "Forecast of 1947 Investment by Canadian Business," being released concurrently, indicates the forces of expansion prevailing in Canada at present, and suggests the probable continuance of the current high level of employment and income. These two reports, interpreted together, also show that in spite of great improvement in the supply situation ahead, not all investment plans will be realized in 1947.

A number of Government agencies contributed factual information to the preparation of the report—the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Department of Trade and Commerce, the Steel and Timber Controllers, and the Co-Ordinator of Building Materials of the Department of Reconstruction and Supply. The report was prepared by Dr. O. J. Firestone, Director of the Economic Research Branch, Department of Reconstruction and Supply, assisted by Mr. T. R. Vout.

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Department of Reconstruction and Supply.*

MARCH, 1947.

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PART I. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BASIC AND BUILDING MATERIALS

An expanded and uninterrupted production of basic and building materials in Canada is one of the important factors that would help to maintain a high level of employment and income in 1947. Adequate supplies of these materials are necessary to build the houses, hospitals, plants, warehouses, transportation and communication facilities required, and to produce the many consumer goods that have been short in the last eight years.

Basic materials may be defined as materials that require processing or adaptation before they become finished goods. When basic materials are incorporated in a final product, they may be used in forms that require little processing, as for example sawn lumber used to build a log cabin; or they may go through more complex stages of processing and adaptation, for example iron ore—pig iron—steel ingots—steel blooms—steel billets—steel rods—steel wire—wire nails.

Building materials may be defined as those entering *directly* into building construction, as for example wire nails, cement, bricks and other manufactured materials required for the creation, repair or maintenance of residential homes, factories, commercial and institutional buildings, and public structures. Most building materials items have been in short supply during 1946. An adequate supply of these building materials is necessary to carry out the large building program—likely to surpass the pre-war peak of construction activity in Canada—contemplated for the coming year by home-owners, business enterprises, individuals, public utilities and governments.

Ten basic material items have been singled out for examination in this report. They include: lumber, asbestos, gypsum, pig iron, steel ingots, steel castings, copper, lead, zinc and nickel. Twenty-nine building material items that have been in short supply during the transition period are being reviewed in this report. They cover: cement and cement products (3 items), clay products (4 items), rock wool products (2 items), gypsum products (3 items), roofing products (2 items), plumbing, heating and electrical equipment (10 items) and other building material products (5 items).

Basic and building materials are required for the creation and maintenance of capital and consumer durable goods. In times of high economic activity, a comparatively large portion of goods and services produced are devoted to the creation and maintenance of the capital goods that will yield returns in the future. But for this continued process of improving the capital structure of Canadian industry, efficiency would be greatly impaired over a period of time and the standard of living would be lowered for everybody in the country. The importance of expenditures for the creation and maintenance of the capital structure is indicated by the fact that an estimated \$1.1 billion⁽¹⁾ was spent for this purpose in Canada in 1939. This was about 20 per cent of all goods and services produced in the country, which were estimated at a gross total of \$5.5 billion⁽²⁾. To realize such a capital, repair and maintenance program, it was necessary either to produce the basic and building materials at home or import them from abroad. Some of these materials available for use in Canada are also used in the production of consumer durable goods—covering a wide range of commodities from electric irons to furniture, from washing machines to motor cars, from radios to sailboats. Expenditures on durable consumer goods in 1939 were of the order of \$300 million⁽³⁾, or another 5 per cent of the total gross national product. These figures illustrate the large area of domestic economic activity dependent on a steady flow of basic and building materials.

⁽¹⁾ *Public Investment and Capital Formation*, Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction, Ottawa, August 1945, p. 35.

⁽²⁾ *National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1938-45*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, April, 1946, p. 7.

⁽³⁾ Preliminary estimate by courtesy of Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In times of prosperous economic conditions, this domestic demand is bolstered by a sizeable foreign demand for basic materials. In addition, particularly in the last decade, foreign demand for manufactured goods using largely Canadian produced basic and processed materials has increased considerably.

Canada has traditionally exported a large portion of the basic materials produced in this country. In 1939, for example, the Dominion exported 56 per cent of its lumber sawn; 80 per cent of copper mined; 90 per cent of zinc; 89 per cent of gypsum, and 95 per cent each of lead and asbestos. During the war, output in all these fields increased substantially as part of Canada's contribution to the Allied war effort (see Table 1 in Part III). While production declined in a few segments at the war's end, the continuation of effective demand both at home and abroad encouraged a high level of output in the transition period. During 1946, production of all material items listed above (excepting copper and lead) was up, with still large parts of the output being exported. On balance, however, the ratio of exports to production has declined because of the great demand for those materials for domestic uses.

Exports of manufactured goods, particularly durable producer goods which depend on the supply of Canadian produced basic and processed materials, rose as productive capacity and efficiency of industry increased. For example, exports of railway cars amounted to 3 per cent of the total of 2,423 cars produced in 1939, but by 1946 this ratio had risen to 89 per cent of a total of 8,013. Commercial vehicles (trucks) produced in 1939, numbering 47,000, were up to 80,000 in 1946 with the export ratio rising from 42 per cent to 56 per cent⁽¹⁾. Similarly, production of farm machinery which had been of the order of \$14 million in 1939 is estimated to be well over twice that amount for 1946. Part of this increase in production went with Government approval, to devastated European countries.

Production intentions for selected basic materials and building materials in 1947 together with actual output data, inventory statistics, export and import figures for 1946 and previous years are reviewed summarily in Part II and shown in tabular form in Part III.

⁽¹⁾ This increase was in part due to sales abroad of army trucks declared surplus.

PART II. OUTLOOK FOR 1947

Looking forward to 1947, both domestic and foreign demand for basic and building materials remains high. In Canada, the expressed investment intentions of selected business enterprises would, if realized, be 70 per cent higher than the actual outlay made in 1946, thus exceeding the pre-war peak of 1929. Housing plans aiming at a target of 80,000 units would, if accomplished, top any pre-war volume achieved. The aggregate demand for new physical durable assets by the non-governmental sector of the economy is estimated to exceed 1946 outlay by 53 per cent. In spite of increases in output of many durable consumer goods in 1946 as compared with the pre-war level, it has not been possible to meet all the demands of the consuming public, and there remains a large backlog of unfilled demand.

Requirements of other countries for many of Canada's basic commodities such as lumber, metals, and non-metallic minerals remain great. Added strain is put on these resources by the placement of foreign orders for manufactured goods many of which absorb a high content of Canadian produced materials.

With a high and effective demand for Canadian raw materials and finished products, the level of output of such goods will be determined mainly by the productive capacity of industry, and by the availability of resources, both human and natural, that can be devoted to production. The outlook in this direction appears to be favourable. Reconversion of plants and other productive facilities has proceeded speedily, in spite of numerous transition bottlenecks, and is nearing completion. At the same time, a substantial program of plant modernization and expansion got underway. A survey showed that in most producer goods industries, between two-fifths and one-half of the plants covered had modernization and/or expansion programs in progress. In the base metals and chemical fields, modernization and expansion programs were reported for one-third to one-half of the enterprises covered⁽¹⁾. While supply and manpower shortages appear to have prevented the full realization of some of these plans, it was possible for business enterprises to carry out the major portion of their plans⁽²⁾. While this physical process of readjustment was underway, a large manpower shift was accomplished smoothly and with comparatively little hardship. By December 31, 1946, a total of 1·5 million servicemen and women and war workers had been released from the Armed Forces and war plants. Most of these had been re-absorbed in the civilian labour force. In spite of the magnitude of this manpower shift, the number of unemployed was kept within reasonable limits, never reaching more than 270,000 at a given time with the average for the year 1946 being slightly below 200,000 or about 4 per cent of a total labour force of 4·8 million.

With industry reconverted, technical facilities improved and modernized, and with the labour force largely re-adjusted to peacetime conditions, the outlook for 1947 indicates peak production records in a number of items and comparatively good accomplishments in other lines. Such levels of economic activity in important primary and secondary industries will not be accomplished if there is a recurrence of severe management-labour disputes, such as were experienced in 1946. Available information on production intentions of businessmen indicate that they are hoping for fewer interruptions from this cause this year. But if these expectations are not realized, the anticipated high level of production cannot be accomplished in the coming year.

⁽¹⁾ *Reconversion, Modernization and Expansion, Progress and Programs in Selected Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1945-47*, Department of Reconstruction and Supply, August, 1946.

⁽²⁾ *Capital, Repair and Maintenance Expenditures of Business Enterprises in Canada, Forecast, 1946*, Department of Reconstruction and Supply, Ottawa, September, 1946, and *Forecast of 1947 Investment by Canadian Business*, presented to Parliament by The Right Honourable C. D. Howe, M.P., Minister of Reconstruction and Supply, Ottawa, March, 1947.

The retaining of price control in some important basic items, and the gradual and slow price decontrol in other fields, have made it possible for prices to be adjusted to peacetime conditions without substantial fluctuations over short periods of time. This process, while still preserving an effective market both at home and abroad—at least during 1947—is apparently providing sufficient incentives to entrepreneurs to aim at capacity production, as indicated by the special survey discussed in the sections that follow.

Basic Materials

Significant production increases are expected during 1947 for seven of the ten basic materials selected for review. Barring unforeseen circumstances, such as prolonged management-labour disputes, increases are likely to range from 11 per cent for asbestos to 35 per cent for steel ingots and to 44 per cent for gypsum. Other important increases expected include pig iron with 36 per cent, nickel 28 per cent, steel castings 24 per cent, and copper with 21 per cent. Only such basic commodities as had already reached or which come close to peak production indicate but small increases, e.g., lumber up to 6 per cent and lead up 1 per cent; or very little change, e.g., zinc down 1 per cent (see Summary, Table 1).

Inventory statistics are available for six of the ten basic material items reviewed. Of these, five show increases in stocks between the beginning and end of 1946. The increases were of the order of 7 per cent for lead, 14 per cent for steel ingots, 16 per cent for lumber and 19 per cent for copper. On the whole, inventories held were small in relation to total output or sales, and relatively little accumulation took place during the year (see Summary Table 2).

Such quantities of basic materials as are urgently required for domestic purposes will be retained in this country. Nevertheless, it is expected that substantial quantities of basic materials will be available for shipment abroad. In seven of the ten material items listed, Canada is exporting the major portion of her domestic production. In 1946, for example, 98 per cent of asbestos, 86 per cent of zinc, 82 per cent of gypsum, 64 per cent of copper and 62 per cent of lead were exported. In the case of nickel, exports were greater than domestic production due to shipments of some stocks accumulated since the conclusion of the war. As production of these items increases, some increases of exports can be expected for 1947. In the case of lumber, 43 per cent of the domestic production was exported in 1946 (see Table 3 in Part III). Because of the great demand for lumber at home for the housing and industrial and commercial building programs, no large increase in the volume of lumber sold abroad is expected.

SUMMARY TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTION INTENTIONS OF BASIC MATERIALS, CANADA, 1946 AND 1947

Type of Material	Unit	Estimated Production 1946	Production Intentions 1947	Percentage Change from 1946
Lumber.....	Bill. Bd. Ft.....	4.9	4.9 to 5.2	0.0 to + 6.1
Asbestos.....	Hnd. Thous. Tons.....	5.3	5.9	+11.3
Gypsum.....	Mill. Tons.....	1.8 ¹	2.6	+44.4
Pig Iron.....	Mill. Tons.....	1.4	1.9	+35.7
Steel Ingots.....	Mill. Tons.....	2.3	3.1	+34.8
Steel Castings.....	Ten Thous. Tons.....	8.1	10.0	+23.5
Copper.....	Ten Mill. Lbs.....	37.2	45.1	+21.2
Lead.....	Ten Mill. Lbs.....	35.7	35.9	+ 0.6
Zinc.....	Ten Mill. Lbs.....	47.4	46.9	- 1.0
Nickel.....	Ten Mill. Lbs.....	19.0	24.3	+27.9

¹) Shipments plus quantity used by producers.

SUMMARY TABLE 2.—STOCKS OF SELECTED BASIC MATERIALS⁽¹⁾, CANADA,
AS AT JANUARY 1, 1946 AND DECEMBER 31, 1946

Type of Material	Unit	Stocks January 1, 1946	Stocks December 31, 1946	Change in Units
Lumber.....	Hnd. Mill. Bd. Ft.....	405.5 ⁽²⁾	470.7 ⁽²⁾	+65.2
Pig Iron.....	Thous. Tons.....	27.8	50.6	+22.8
Steel Ingots.....	Thous. Tons.....	37.3	42.3	+ 5.0
Copper ⁽³⁾	Mill. Lbs.....	33.5	38.8	+ 5.3
Lead ⁽³⁾	Mill. Lbs.....	39.8	42.5	+ 2.7
Zinc ⁽³⁾	Mill. Lbs.....	75.4	46.5	-28.9

(1) No information available for asbestos, steel castings, gypsum and nickel.

(2) Estimated (for coverage see Appendix.)

(3) Producers' and consumers' stocks of refined metal only.

Building Materials

Production intentions for 1947 of building material manufacturers of 29 items which had been in short supply in the year past, indicate an improvement of the supply situation in all fields covered.

Increases for various items will vary depending on the special circumstances of each industry. The variation is quite wide, ranging for the 29 selected commodities from 5 per cent for paint, lacquers and varnishes to 97 per cent for rock wool batts.

There are several reasons for this. In some lines, building material manufacturers are near capacity production. In others they are just getting geared for peak output, and in still other instances they are being joined by new producers entering the field. Other industries expect to have their output restrained by continuance of certain raw material shortages, by delayed deliveries of needed machinery and equipment, and by scarcity of skilled labour in certain trades. Varying degrees of labour-management relations are another important factor creating differences in production expectations as between firms.

So far as the supply of manufactured building materials is concerned, Canada relies mainly on her own production. Imports are significant in a few items, particularly window glass and some items of plumbing and heating equipment, but in the majority of items domestic needs are met by production in Canada. As far as export is concerned, the bulkiness of some building materials and the specialized nature of others confine exports to a few specialized products, such as, for example, rigid insulating boards. The supply situation of building materials in Canada in 1947 will therefore be mainly governed by domestic factors.

In considering the supply prospects it is desirable not only to review the likely volume of production in this year but also the level of inventories as they existed at the beginning of the year. For if inventories were low at the beginning of the year, there may be some attempt to increase the volume of stocks held during the year. On the other hand, if inventories were large, some of these inventories may find their way into the market.

For this reason the production intentions for the coming year of the building material items as listed in Summary Table 3 should be reviewed in conjunction with changes in stocks held between January 1 and December 31, 1946, shown in Summary Table 4. For a detailed study of the supply situation of individual building material items, it is also necessary to consider the relationship of stocks to sales (see Table 5 in Part III).

Among the 29 building material items covered, seven show an expected increase of production of less than 10 per cent. They include: cement, structural tile, gypsum wallboard, gypsum lath, gypsum plaster, cast iron radiators, and paints, varnishes and lacquers.

The next group with probable increases of 10 to 19 per cent includes the following twelve items:—concrete brick and building blocks, cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, building brick (including sand-lime brick), vitrified flue linings, vitrified sewer pipe, asphalt shingles, smooth and mineral roofing products (surfaced rolls), steel pipes, tubes and fittings, wash basins, hot water storage tanks (range boilers), builders' hardware and rigid insulating boards.

Expanded production between 20 and 39 per cent is expected for seven commodities, including bulk rock wool (granulated and loose), cast iron soil pipe and fittings, sinks, furnaces (warm air and heating boilers), electric water heaters and wire nails and spikes. To this group has to be added window glass, the bulk of which is imported from the United States, the United Kingdom, Belgium and Czecho-Slovakia.

Increases of 40 per cent or more are indicated for three kinds of building material items, rock wool batts, bath tubs and non-metallic sheathed cable (12/2 and 14/2) (see Summary Table 3).

SUMMARY TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTION INTENTIONS OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA, 1946 AND 1947

Type of Material	Unit	Estimated Production 1946	Production Intentions 1947	Percentage Change from 1946
<i>Cement and Cement Products—</i>				
Cement.....	Mill. Barrels.....	10.7	11.7	+ 9.3
Concrete Brick and Building Blocks....	Mill. Pieces.....	30.1	34.3	+14.0
Cement Drain Pipe, Sewer Pipe, Water Pipe and Culvert Tile.....	Ten Thous. Tons.....	9.5	10.7	+12.6
<i>Clay Products—</i>				
Building Brick (including Sand-Lime Brick).....	Ten Mill. Bricks.....	30.6	33.7	+10.1
Structural Tile.....	Ten Thous. Tons.....	13.4	14.3	+ 6.7
Vitrified Flue Linings.....	Hundred Thous. L. Ft..	9.4	11.1	+18.1
Vitrified Sewer Pipe.....	Mill. L. Ft.....	3.1	3.7	+19.4
<i>Rock Wool Products—</i>				
Rock Wool Batt (all sizes).....	Ten Mill. Sq. Ft.....	5.7	11.2	+96.5
Bulk Rock Wool (Granulated and Loose)	Mill. Cu. Ft.....	10.6	14.5	+36.8
<i>Gypsum Products—</i>				
Gypsum Wallboard.....	Ten Mill. Sq. Ft.....	19.7	21.0	+ 6.6
Gypsum Lath.....	Ten Mill. Sq. Ft.....	8.7	9.1	+ 4.6
Gypsum Plaster.....	Ten Thous. Tons.....	11.0	11.6	+ 5.5
<i>Roofing Products—</i>				
Asphalt Shingles (all weights).....	Mill. Squares.....	2.2	2.6	+18.2
Smooth and Mineral Surfaced Rolls....	Mill. Squares.....	2.9	3.2	+10.3
<i>Plumbing, Heating and Electrical Equipment—</i>				
Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings.....	Ten Thous. Tons.....	2.5	3.0 to 3.3	+20.0 to +32.0
Steel Pipes, Tubes and Fittings.....	Ten Thous. Tons.....	9.9	11.4	+15.2
Bath Tubs.....	Ten Thous. Tubs.....	5.6	7.9	+41.1
Sinks.....	Ten Thous. Sinks.....	10.2	12.4	+21.6
Wash Basins.....	Ten Thous. Basins.....	7.9	9.2	+16.5
Furnaces—Warm Air and Heating Boilers.....	Ten Thous. Furnaces....	6.0	7.2	+20.0
Cast Iron Radiators.....	Mill. Sq. Ft.....	7.9	8.5	+ 7.6
Electric Water Heaters.....	Ten Thous. Heaters.....	5.5	6.7	+21.8
Non-Metallic Sheathed Cable (12/2 and 14/2).....	Ten Mill. L. Ft.....	4.5	6.3	+40.0
Hot Water Storage Tanks (Range Boilers).....	Ten Thous. Tanks.....	13.2	15.5	+17.4
<i>Other Products—</i>				
Common Colourless Window Glass ⁽¹⁾	Ten Mill. Sq. Ft.....	4.4	6.0	+36.4
Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers ⁽²⁾	Ten Mill. Dollars.....	6.0	6.3	+ 5.0
Wire Nails and Spikes.....	Ten Thous. Tons.....	5.9	7.2	+22.0
Builders' Hardware.....	Mill. Dollars.....	3.7	4.1	+10.8
Rigid Insulating Boards.....	Ten Mill. Sq. Ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ " Basis	16.2	18.1	+11.7

(1) Imports.

(2) Factory sales.

Turning now to the inventory position, statistics are available for 22 out of the 29 items covered. Fifteen of the items show an improvement in the inventory position as of December 31, 1946, as compared with January 1 of that year. Increases in stocks held were recorded for cement products, vitrified flue linings, vitrified sewer pipe, rock wool and gypsum products (excluding gypsum plaster), and all plumbing, heating and electrical equipment items covered (with the exception of bath tubs and hot water storage tanks). On the other hand, a decline in inventories was shown in seven items, including cement, building brick, structural tile, wire nails and spikes, and the three building products mentioned above (see Summary Table 4). On balance, the inventory situation showed a moderate improvement. (For information on monthly ratios of sales to inventories, see Table 5 in Part III). Where stocks declined, increases in production in 1947 may bring some relief, though the great demand for building materials anticipated for the coming year will perhaps prevent the accumulation of inventories at a level considered desirable for business operations.

With more basic and building materials available in the coming year, it should be possible for Canada to improve her capital structure, provide for many of the unfilled needs for durable goods needed by the consuming public, and to assist other countries in their effort to re-establish their economies following the ravages of six years of war. Meeting these needs both at home and abroad will mean a significant contribution to the maintenance of a high level of economic activity in Canada in 1947.

SUMMARY TABLE 4.—STOCKS OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA,
AS OF JANUARY 1, AND DECEMBER 31, 1946⁽¹⁾

Type of Material	Unit	Stocks		Change in Units
		January 1, 1946	December 31, 1946	
<i>Cement and Cement Products—</i>				
Cement.....	Thous. Bbls.....	1,359	467	— 892
Concrete Brick and Building Blocks ⁽²⁾	Thous. Pcs.....	634	1,225	+ 591
Cement Drain Pipe, Sewer Pipe, Water Pipe and Culvert Tile ⁽²⁾	Tons.....	8,268	12,193	+ 3,925
<i>Clay Products—</i>				
Building Brick (including Sand-Lime Brick) ⁽²⁾	Thous. Bricks.....	19,047	18,857	— 190
Structural Tile.....	Tons.....	9,725	8,499	— 1,226
Vitrified Flue Linings.....	Linear Ft.....	10,727	23,787	+13,060
Vitrified Sewer Pipe.....	Linear Ft.....	12,200	80,685	+68,485
<i>Rock Wool Products—</i>				
Rock Wool Batts (all sizes).....	Thous. Sq. Ft.....	78	350	+ 272
Bulk Rock Wool (Granulated and Loose).....	Thous. Cu. Ft.....	35	143	+ 108
<i>Gypsum Products—</i>				
Gypsum Wallboard.....	Thous. Sq. Ft.....	1,455	1,810	+ 355
Gypsum Lath.....	Thous. Sq. Ft.....	332	682	+ 350
Gypsum Plaster.....	Tons.....	582	559	— 23
<i>Plumbing, Heating and Electrical Equipment—</i>				
Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings.....	Tons.....	966	1,310	+ 344
Steel Pipes, Tubes and Fittings.....	Tons.....	9,388	13,566	+ 4,178
Bath Tubs.....	No.....	2,071	981	— 1,090
Sinks.....	No.....	2,495	3,513	+ 1,018
Wash Basins.....	No.....	3,266	3,912	+ 646
Cast Iron Radiators.....	Thous. Sq. Ft.....	338	412	+ 74
Electric Water Heaters.....	No.....	149	812	+ 693
Non-Metallic Sheathed Cable (12/2 and 14/2).....	Thous. L. Ft.....	194	981	+ 787
Hot Water Storage Tanks (Range Boilers).....	No.....	305	109	— 196
<i>Other Products—</i>				
Wire Nails and Spikes.....	Tons.....	4,741 ⁽²⁾	3,123	— 1,618

⁽¹⁾ No information available for roofing products, furnaces, glass, paints, varnishes and lacquers, builders' hardware and rigid insulating boards.

⁽²⁾ Estimated (for coverage see Appendix.)

PART III. TABULAR MATERIAL

TABLE

1. Production of Selected Basic Materials, Canada, for Years Specified.
2. Production of Selected Building Materials, Canada, for Years Specified.
3. Production, Imports, Exports and Available Domestic Supply of Selected Basic Materials, Canada, 1946.
4. Production, Imports, Exports and Available Domestic Supply of Selected Building Materials, Canada, 1946.
5. Sales and Stocks of Selected Building Materials, Canada, January and December, 1946.

TABLE 1.—PRODUCTION OF SELECTED BASIC MATERIALS, CANADA, FOR YEARS SPECIFIED

Type of Material	Unit	Pre-War Peak Production ⁽¹⁾		1939	War Peak Production ⁽²⁾		1945	1946	1947 ⁽³⁾
		Year	Volume		Year	Volume			
Lumber.....	Bill. Bd. Ft.....	1929	4.7	4.0	1941	4.9 ⁽⁴⁾	4.9 ⁽⁴⁾	4.9 ⁽⁴⁾	4.9 to 5.2
Asbestos.....	Hrd. Thous. Tons.....	1937	4.1 ⁽⁵⁾	3.6 ⁽⁵⁾	1941	4.5	4.4	5.3	5.9
Gypsum ⁽⁶⁾	Mill. Tons.....	1939	1.4	1.4	1941	1.6	0.8	1.8	2.6
Pig Iron.....	Mill. Tons.....	1929	1.2	0.8	1942	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.9
Steel Ingots.....	Mill. Tons.....	1937	1.5	1.5	1942	3.0	2.7	2.3	3.1
Steel Castings.....	Ten Thous. Tons.....	1929	7.7	6.1	1942	15.1	13.4	8.1	10.0
Copper.....	Ten Mill. Lbs.....	1939	60.9	60.9	1940	65.6	47.5	37.2	45.1
Lead.....	Ten Mill. Lbs.....	1938	41.9	38.9	1942	51.2	34.7	35.7	35.9
Zinc.....	Ten Mill. Lbs.....	1939	39.5	39.5	1943	61.1	51.7	47.4	46.9
Nickel.....	Ten. Mill. Lbs.....	1939	22.6	22.6	1943	28.8	24.5	19.0	24.3

⁽¹⁾ Back to 1919, where figures are available.⁽²⁾ Covering full war years 1940-1944.⁽³⁾ Production intentions.⁽⁴⁾ Estimated.⁽⁵⁾ Producers sales and shipments.⁽⁶⁾ Shipments plus quantity used by producers.

TABLE 2.—PRODUCTION OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA, FOR YEARS SPECIFIED

Type of Material	Unit	Pre-War Peak Production ⁽¹⁾		1939	War Peak Production ⁽²⁾		1945	1946	1947 ⁽³⁾
		Year	Volume		Year	Volume			
<i>Cement and Cement Products—</i>									
Cement.....	Mill. Bbls.....	1929	12.3	5.7	1942	8.6	7.8	10.7	11.7
Concrete Brick and Building Blocks ⁽⁵⁾	Mill. Pieces.....							30.1 ⁽⁴⁾	34.3
Cement Drain Pipe, Sewer Pipe, Water Pipe and Culvert Tile ⁽⁵⁾	Ten Thous. Tons.....							9.5 ⁽⁴⁾	10.7
<i>Clay Products—</i>									
Building Brick (including Sand-Lime Brick).....	Ten Mill. Bks.....	1929	53.7 ⁽⁶⁾	17.7 ⁽⁶⁾	1941	22.8 ⁽⁶⁾	20.9 ⁽⁴⁾	30.6 ⁽⁴⁾	33.7
Structural Tile.....	Ten Thous. Tons.....	1929	22.2 ⁽⁶⁾	8.6 ⁽⁶⁾	1941	11.8 ⁽⁶⁾	9.0	13.4	14.3
Vitrified Flue Linings ⁽⁵⁾	Hnd. Thous. L. Ft.....							9.4	11.1
Vitrified Sewer Pipe ⁽⁵⁾	Mill. L. Ft.....							3.1	3.7
<i>Rock Wool Products—</i>									
Rock Wool Batts (all sizes).....	Ten Mill. Sq. Ft.....	1939	0.1	0.1	1943	4.1	3.1	5.7	11.2
Bulk Rock Wool (Granulated and Loose).....	Mill. Cu. Ft.....	1939	1.8	1.8	1944	4.6 ⁽⁶⁾	5.6	10.6	14.5
<i>Gypsum Products—</i>									
Gypsum Wallboard.....	Ten Mill. Sq. Ft.....	1939	7.8	7.8	1943	19.2	13.4	19.7	21.0
Gypsum Lath.....	Ten Mill. Sq. Ft.....						6.0	8.7	9.1
Gypsum Plaster.....	Ten Thous. Tons.....	1939	7.0	7.0	1941	8.0	6.0	11.0	11.6
<i>Roofing Products—</i>									
Asphalt Shingles (all weights).....	Mill. Squares.....	1939	0.5	0.5	1944	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.6
Smooth and Mineral Surfaced Rolls.....	Mill. Squares.....	1939	1.3	1.3	1944	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.2

TABLE 2.—PRODUCTION OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA, FOR YEARS SPECIFIED—(Continued)

Type of Material	Unit	Pre-War Peak Production ⁽¹⁾		1939	War Peak Production ⁽²⁾		1945	1946	1947 ⁽³⁾
		Year	Volume		Year	Volume			
<i>Plumbing, Heating and Electrical Equipment—</i>									
Cast Iron, Soil Pipe and Fittings.....	Ten Thous. Tons.....	1929	2.1	1.6	1941	2.6	2.1	2.5	3.0 to 3.3
Steel Pipes, Tubes and Fittings.....	Ten Thous. Tons.....	1929	13.7	9.1	1941	15.8	13.9	9.9	11.4
Bath Tubs ⁽⁴⁾	Ten Thous. Tubs.....							5.6	7.9
Sinks ⁽⁴⁾	Ten Thous. Sinks.....							10.2	12.4
Wash Basins ⁽⁴⁾	Ten Thous. Basins.....							7.9	9.2
Furnaces, Warm Air and Heating Boilers.....	Ten Thous. Furnaces.....	1929	4.9	4.0	1941	4.4	4.8	6.0	7.2
Cast Iron Radiators.....	Mill. Sq. Ft.....	1937	5.0	5.0	1944	7.0	9.1	7.9	8.5
Electric Water Heaters.....	Ten Thous. Heaters.....	1937	2.4	2.3	1941	3.6	5.7	5.5	6.7
Non-Metallic Sheathed Cable (12/2 and 14/2) ⁽⁴⁾	Ten Mill. L. Ft.....							4.5	6.3
Hot Water Storage Tanks (Range Boilers).....	Ten Thous. Tanks.....	1939	9.7	9.7	1940	9.9	13.5	13.2	15.5
<i>Other Products—</i>									
Common Colourless Window Glass ⁽⁷⁾ ..	Ten Mill. Sq. Ft.....	1929	5.1	4.9	1944	4.5	4.0	4.4	6.0
Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers.....	Ten Mill. Dollars.....	1929	2.7	2.6	1944	4.9	4.6	6.0 ⁽⁶⁾	6.3
Wire Nails and Spikes.....	Ten Thous. Tons.....	1939	6.6	6.6	1941	8.3	7.0	5.9	7.2
Builders' Hardware.....	Mill. Dollars.....	1929	3.8	2.5	1941	4.3	4.1	3.7	4.1
Rigid Insulating Boards.....	Ten Mill. Sq. Ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ " Basis.....	1939	9.4	9.4	1941	15.2	9.8 ⁽⁸⁾	16.2	18.1

⁽¹⁾ Back to 1919, where figures are available.⁽²⁾ Covering full war years 1940-1944.⁽³⁾ Production intentions.⁽⁴⁾ Estimated (for coverage see Appendix.)⁽⁵⁾ Not available prior to 1946.⁽⁶⁾ Factory sales.⁽⁷⁾ Imports.⁽⁸⁾ Domestic shipments.

TABLE 3.—PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND AVAILABLE DOMESTIC SUPPLY OF SELECTED BASIC MATERIALS, CANADA, 1946

Type of Material	Unit	Production	Imports	Exports	Available Domestic Supply ⁽¹⁾
Lumber.....	Mill. Ft. B.M.....	4,900.0 ⁽²⁾	58.7	2,083.2	2,875.5
Asbestos.....	Thous. Tons.....	533.2	0.0	520.2	13.0
Gypsum.....	Thous. Tons.....	1,813.7 ⁽³⁾	3.7	1,488.7	328.7
Pig Iron.....	Thous. Tons.....	1,403.8	10.8	0.9	1,413.7
Steel Ingots.....	Thous. Tons.....	2,253.4	1.9	79.3 ⁽⁴⁾	2,176.0
Steel Castings.....	Thous. Tons.....	81.2	6.0	9.2 ⁽⁵⁾	78.0
Copper.....	Hundred Thous. Lbs.....	3,716.1	⁽⁶⁾	2,380.9	1,335.2
Lead.....	Hundred Thous. Lbs.....	3,574.5	0.1	2,202.3	1,372.3
Zinc.....	Hundred Thous. Lbs.....	4,744.3	0.0	4,061.9	682.4
Nickel.....	Hundred Thous. Lbs.....	1,896.7	0.0	2,238.8	⁽⁷⁾

(1) Production plus imports minus exports.

(2) Estimated.

(3) Shipments plus quantity used by producers.

(4) Comprises ingots, billets and blooms of iron and steel.

(5) Includes iron castings.

(6) Imports were insignificant, amounting to only 200 pounds.

(7) Not available, exports were larger than production due to a decline in inventories.

TABLE 4.—PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND AVAILABLE DOMESTIC SUPPLY OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA, 1946⁽¹⁾

Type of Material	Unit	Production	Imports	Exports	Available Domestic Supply ⁽²⁾
<i>Cement and Cement Products—</i>					
Cement.....	Thous. Barrels of 350 Lbs.....	10,675.1	350.1	114.4	10,910.8
<i>Clay Products—</i>					
Building Brick (including Sand-Lime Brick).....	Thous. Bricks.....	305,670.0 ⁽³⁾	1,132.0	6,114.0	300,688.0
<i>Rock Wool Products—</i>					
Rock Wool Batts (all sizes)...	Thous. Sq. Feet....	56,670.5	7,822.3	⁽⁵⁾	64,492.8
<i>Gypsum Products—</i>					
Gypsum Plaster.....	Tons.....	110,004.0	7,633.0	969.0	116,668.0
<i>Roofing Products—</i>					
Asphalt Shingles (all weights)	Thous. Squares.....	2,160.3	10.1	4.5	2,165.9
Smooth and Mineral Surfaced Rolls.....	Thous. Squares.....	2,852.4	⁽⁵⁾	23.9	2,823.5
<i>Plumbing, Heating and Electrical Equipment—</i>					
Cast Iron Radiators.....	Thous. Sq. Feet....	7,922.8	7.6	⁽⁵⁾	7,930.4
<i>Other Products—</i>					
Common Colourless Window Glass.....	Thous. Sq. Feet....	⁽⁶⁾	43,724.3	4.3 ⁽⁷⁾	43,720.0
Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers.....	Thous. Dollars.....	59,908.0 ⁽³⁾	9,436.5 ⁽⁹⁾	4,406.7 ⁽⁹⁾	64,937.8
Wire Nails and Spikes.....	Tons.....	58,909.0	680.0	1,271.0	58,318.0
Rigid Insulating Boards.....	Thous. Square Ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ " Basis.....	161,754.2	18,684.0	36,177.0	144,261.2

(1) Comparable data are available only for 11 out of 29 building material items reviewed.

(2) Production plus imports minus exports.

(3) Estimated (for coverage see Appendix.)

(4) Imports are reported by the Department of Trade and Commerce in pounds. These have been converted to square feet on a 3-in. basis assuming the imports are all batt wool.

(5) No exports, or imports reported by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

(6) Production figure of the sole Canadian producer is not available for release.

(7) Glass of foreign origin only.

(8) Factory sales.

(9) Paints, pigments and varnishes.

TABLE 5.—SALES AND STOCKS OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS, CANADA, JANUARY AND DECEMBER, 1946⁽¹⁾

Type of Material	Unit	January, 1946			December, 1946		
		Sales	Stocks at End of Month	Ratio of Stocks to Sales	Sales	Stocks at End of Month	Ratio of Stocks to Sales
Cement.....	Barrels.....	310,548	1,832,139	5.90	532,013	466,791	.88
Concrete Brick and Building Blocks ⁽²⁾	Number.....	1,066,103	1,787,766	1.68	2,132,922	1,224,600	.57
Cement Drain Pipe, Sewer Pipe, Water Pipe and Culvert Tile ⁽²⁾	Tons.....	3,823	10,813	2.83	5,566	12,193	2.19
Building Brick (Including Sand-Lime Brick) ⁽²⁾	Thous. Bricks.....	17,394	17,957	1.02	23,510	18,857	.80
Structural Tile.....	Tons.....	8,428	10,279	1.22	9,454	8,499	.90
Vitrified Flue Linings.....	Linear Feet.....	95,373	18,952	.20	70,204	23,787	.34
Vitrified Sewer Pipe.....	Linear Feet.....	180,669	10,836	.06	256,343	30,685	.12
Rock Wool Batts (all sizes).....	Square Feet.....	3,184,380	177,725	.06	5,979,470	350,051	.06
Bulk Rock Wool (Granulated and Loose).....	Cubic Feet.....	3,561,671	25,895	.05	1,097,593	142,771	.13
Gypsum Wallboard.....	Square Feet.....	13,102,111	1,499,835	.11	16,377,591	1,899,978	.11
Gypsum Lath.....	Square Feet.....	6,688,223	532,296	.08	7,742,388	682,461	.09
Gypsum Plaster.....	Tons.....	6,511	755	.12	10,253	559	.05
Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings.....	Tons.....	2,288	1,012	.44	2,118	1,310	.62
Steel Pipes, Tubes and Fittings.....	Tons.....	12,430	11,645	.94	4,467	13,566	3.04
Bath Tubs.....	Number.....	4,417	2,310	.52	5,720	981	.17
Sinks.....	Number.....	9,007	2,662	.30	10,244	3,513	.34
Wash Basins.....	Number.....	6,893	3,699	.54	6,658	3,912	.59
Cast Iron Radiators.....	Square Feet.....	578,634	360,055	.62	683,045	412,078	.60
Electric Water Heaters.....	Number.....	2,780	119	.04	2,962	812	.27
Non-Metallic Sheathed Cable (12/2 and 14/2).....	Linear Feet.....	4,603,610	118,280	.03	4,118,330	980,965	.24
Hot Water Storage Tanks (Range Boilers).....	Number.....	9,665	304	.03	11,151	109	.01
Wire Nails and Spikes.....	Tons.....	5,626	5,509 ⁽²⁾	.98	5,649	3,123	.55

(1) No information available for roofing products, furnaces, glass, paints, varnishes and lacquers, builders' hardware and rigid insulating boards.

(2) Estimated (for coverage see Appendix.)

APPENDIX

SOURCES AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Data on production, exports, imports, sales, and inventories of basic and building materials for 1946 and prior years are, with some adjustments, based on statistics gathered by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except in those cases specifically indicated in the notes that follow. Production intentions of producers of basic and building materials for 1947 are based on a survey of output forecasts of a large portion of companies reporting. The questionnaires were circularized by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics with the estimates of production intentions prepared by the Economic Research Branch, Department of Reconstruction and Supply, except in a few instances where estimates were submitted by branches of Government concerned with the administration of specific commodities.

The estimates were first prepared on a preliminary basis in December, 1946 and then turned over to the Co-Ordinator of Building Materials, Department of Reconstruction and Supply. In those cases where output intentions indicated a small volume of production in the coming year special enquiries were made. The Department of Reconstruction and Supply endeavoured then to assist some of the companies facing production bottlenecks in 1947 in order to enable them to reach higher production goals than indicated by their year-end plans. After such measures as seemed feasible were taken, the firms were canvassed again in January, 1947. The figures shown include any changes in production intentions that have taken place during December and January. They represent therefore the final production intentions as they existed at the beginning of 1947.

Estimates of production intentions were checked with representatives of industrial groups with regard to their reasonableness. While the data thus obtained represent the best available information on the subject, it bears emphasis that there are many factors that may interfere with these production plans in the course of 1947. Events like prolonged management-labour disputes, delay in the import of needed machinery, equipment, materials and parts, and lack of skilled labour in particular areas should therefore be watched as they occur because of the impeding effects they may have on the realization of the early-year production intentions. Sources and explanatory notes for the items covered in the study are given below.

BASIC MATERIALS

Lumber. "Lumber" as used in this report refers to *sawn* lumber. Production figures for 1945-46 are estimates supplied by the Timber Controller, Department of Reconstruction and Supply. The forecast for 1947 is from the same source. Inventory data refer to stocks held by producers east of the Rockies, who accounted for 56 per cent of total output in 1944. Inventory data are estimates based on a sample of approximately 1,000 sawmills in January, 1946 and 750 sawmills in December, 1946. Data on exports include planks and boards of all kinds and square timbers. Export and import figures for 1946 are preliminary.

Asbestos. "Asbestos" comprises crude, fibres, and shorts. Export and import figures for 1946 are preliminary. No inventory data are available.

Gypsum. All production figures shown refer to shipments of crude gypsum, plus calcined gypsum shipped or used by producers. Data on exports refer to "gypsum or plaster crude" and "gypsum ground." Export and import data for 1946 are preliminary.

Pig Iron. Basic, foundry and malleable pig iron are included under this heading. Estimate of production intentions for 1947 supplied by the Steel Controller, Department of Reconstruction and Supply. Data on imports are from the same source. Data on exports for 1946 are preliminary.

Steel Ingots. Data on inventories and imports for 1946, and production intentions for 1947 have been supplied by the Steel Controller, Department of Reconstruction and Supply. Data on exports for 1946 are preliminary and comprise "ingots, billets and blooms of iron and steel".

Steel Castings. Data on imports during 1946 and estimates of production intentions for 1947 have been provided by the Steel Controller, Department of Reconstruction and Supply. Data on exports for 1946 are preliminary and include castings of rough iron as well as of steel. Gross tons have been converted to net tons, to correspond with other data. No inventory figures are available.

Copper. Data on inventories for 1946 refer to producers' and consumers' stocks of refined metal only. Figures on exports for 1946 are preliminary and refer to "copper fine, contained in ore, matte, etc.", "copper blister" and "copper in ingots and billets." Figures on imports for 1946 are preliminary and refer to copper in blocks, pigs and ingots.

Lead. Data on inventories in 1946 cover producers' and consumers' stocks of refined metal only. Export data for 1946 are preliminary and include lead in ore and refined lead in pigs. Import data for 1946 are preliminary and cover lead in pigs and blocks.

Zinc. Data on inventories in 1946 refer to producers' and consumers' stocks of refined metal only. Export data for 1946 are preliminary and comprise zinc in ore and zinc spelter. No imports are reported for zinc in ore or in spelter.

Nickel. Data on exports for 1946 are preliminary. They include nickel in matte or speiss, nickel in oxide and fine nickel. Nickel is not imported into Canada in the raw state. No data on inventories are available.

BUILDING MATERIALS

Cement. Figures on sales relate to shipments and quantities used by producers. Data on production, sales, inventories, exports and imports for 1946 are preliminary.

Concrete Brick and Building Blocks. Building blocks include concrete solid blocks, concrete hollow blocks and concrete cinder blocks. No information is available on production on a unit basis prior to 1946. Annual and monthly figures of production, sales and inventories for 1946 are preliminary estimates, based on data supplied by the majority of producing firms in the field.

Cement Drain Pipe, Sewer Pipe, Water Pipe and Culvert Tile. No information is available on production on a unit basis prior to 1946. Annual and monthly figures of production, sales and inventories for 1946 are preliminary estimates, based on data supplied by the majority of producing firms in the field.

Building Brick. Building brick includes face and common clay brick and sand-lime brick. Annual and monthly figures of production, sales and inventories for 1946 are preliminary estimates, based on data supplied by the majority of producing firms in the field. Export and import figures for 1946 are preliminary. Imports have been converted from tons to thousands of units to assure comparability of data.

Structural Tile. Production, sales and inventory figures for 1946 are preliminary.

Vitrified Flue Linings. No data on production on a unit basis available prior to 1946. Production, sales and inventory figures for 1946 are preliminary.

Vitrified Sewer Pipe. No data on production on a unit basis available prior to 1946. Production, sales and inventory figures for 1946 are preliminary.

Rock Wool Batts (all sizes). Rock wool batts include 1 in., 2 in., 3 in. and 4 in. batts. Figures on production, sales, inventories and imports for 1946 are preliminary. Data on sales refer to shipments reported by producers. Data on imports relate to "mineral wool (n.o.p.)." Figures have been converted to square feet on a 3 in. basis, assuming that imports referred to batt wool.

Bulk Rock Wool (Granulated and Loose). Bulk rock wool includes granulated rock wool and bulk or loose rock wool. Figures on production, sales and inventories for 1946 are preliminary.

Gypsum Wallboard. Data on production, sales and inventories for 1946 are preliminary. Sales refer to shipments reported by producers.

Gypsum Lath. Data on production, sales and inventories for 1946 are preliminary. Sales refer to shipments reported by producers. No data on a unit basis available prior to 1945.

Gypsum Plaster. Data on production, sales, inventories, exports and imports for 1946 are preliminary. Sales refer to shipments reported by producers. Exports and imports are classified as "plaster of Paris wall plaster."

Asphalt Shingles (all weights). This group comprises asphalt shingles of all weights and asphalt sidings. No inventory figures are available. Exports relate to those reported by producers. Imports include asphalt and composition shingles.

Smooth and Mineral Surfaced Rolls. No inventory figures are available. Exports relate to those reported by producers.

Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings. Data on production, sales and inventories for 1946 are preliminary. Estimate of production intentions for 1947 supplied by the Steel Controller, Department of Reconstruction and Supply. Sales refer to shipments reported by producers, adjusted to agree with production and inventory data.

Steel Pipes, Tubes and Fittings. Data on production, sales and inventories for 1946 are preliminary. Estimate of production intentions for 1947 supplied by the Steel Controller, Department of Reconstruction and Supply. Sales refer to shipments reported by producers, adjusted to agree with production and inventory data.

Bath Tubs. Data on production, sales and inventories for 1946 are preliminary. No statistics available on a unit basis prior to 1946. Sales refer to shipments reported by producers, adjusted to agree with production and inventory data.

Sinks. This group includes flat and roll rim sinks, sink and drainboard combinations, and sink and tray combinations. Data on production, sales and inventories for 1946 are preliminary. No statistics available on a unit basis prior to 1946. Sales refer to shipments reported by producers, adjusted to agree with production and inventory data.

Wash Basins. Data on production, sales and inventories for 1946 are preliminary. No statistics available on a unit basis prior to 1946. Sales refer to shipments reported by producers, adjusted to agree with production and inventory data.

Furnaces, Warm Air and Heating Boilers. Warm air furnaces and cast iron sectional hot water and steam domestic heating boilers are included in this classification. Data on production for 1946 are preliminary. Estimates of production intentions of warm air furnaces for 1947 have been supplied by the Co-Ordinator of Building Materials, Department of Reconstruction and Supply. The estimate of production intentions for heating boilers for 1947 is based on survey of individual producers. No inventory figures are available.

Cast Iron Radiators. Data on production, sales, inventories and imports for 1946 are preliminary. Figures on sales refer to shipments reported by producers, adjusted to agree with production and inventory data.

Electric Water Heaters. This group includes electric water heaters of the circulating, the immersion and the storage tank type. Figures on production, sales and inventories for 1946 are preliminary. Sales refer to shipments reported by producers, adjusted to agree with production and inventory data.

Non-Metallic Sheathed Cable (12/2 and 14/2). Data on production, sales and inventories for 1946 are preliminary. No statistics available on a unit basis prior to 1946. Sales refer to shipments reported by producers, adjusted to agree with production and inventory data.

Hot Water Storage Tanks (Range Boilers). This group includes galvanized, copper, Everdur and Monel tanks. Figures on production, inventories and sales for 1946 are preliminary. Sales refer to shipments reported by producers, adjusted to agree with production and inventory data.

Common Colourless Window Glass. Production figures of the sole Canadian producer are not available for release. Estimate of imports for 1947 supplied by the Import Division, Department of Trade and Commerce. Figures on imports and exports for 1946 are preliminary.

Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers. Data on production exports and imports for 1946 are preliminary. Figures shown as production for 1946 are factory sales and for previous years represent selling value at the works. No inventory figures are available.

Wire Nails and Spikes. This group includes wire nails and spikes of iron or steel. Data on production, sales, inventories, exports and imports for 1946 are preliminary. Estimate of production intentions for 1947 supplied by the Steel Controller, Department of Reconstruction and Supply. Sales refer to shipments reported by producers, adjusted to agree with production and inventory data. Stocks at January 1, 1946 are estimated from production, sales and other data.

Builders' Hardware. Data on production for 1946 are preliminary. No inventory figures are available.

Rigid Insulating Boards. This group comprises panel board, plaster base board, roof boards and other rigid boards. Data on production, exports and imports for 1946 are preliminary. No inventory figures are available. Exports are classified as "pulp and fibre wallboards" and have been converted from hundredweights to square feet $\frac{1}{2}$ -in basis to correspond with other data. Imports are classified as "wallboard building board" and have been converted from pounds to square feet $\frac{1}{2}$ -in basis, to assure comparability with other data.

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